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SOURCE Geografiya, Vol II, No 3 1951 - 1952.BULGARIAN "STALIN" CHEMICAL COMBINE AND "VULKO CHERVENKOV" TETs[Information on graphics material is appended]

Tyanko Yordancov

"Stalin" Chemical Combine

The following Soviet specialists assisted in building the "Stalin" Chemical Combine in Dimitrograd: Duran, Kirsh, Pomanov, Zrodnikov, Josimski, Dorafinyuk, Zhilyuk, Zhizherun, Dakhovenski, Ladiya, Mitya, and Volodya.

The combine has underground pipelines amounting to 40,000 meters and surface pipes amounting to 53,000 meters. Within a short period, 30,000 tons of machinery and equipment were installed in the combine and 120,000 square meters of roads were paved.

The most important plants and shops of the combine are an ammonium nitrate plant, a coal-enrichment plant, a sulfuric acid plant, a nitric acid and ammonia derivatives shop, a nylon products factory, a special machine-repair plant, and the "Vulko Chervenkov" TETs (Steam-Heat and Electric Power Station).

The combine includes 16 plant kvartals (wards consisting of four blocks) and covers an area of several hundred decares. The combine also includes four cooling towers, and an 80-meter steel chimney is attached to the sulfuric acid plant. A 50-meter tower with a four-story structure on top of it produces chemical [synthetic] fertilizer.

In addition to synthetic fertilizer, the combine produces sulfuric and nitric acid, liquid and gaseous ammonia, oxygen, carbamide, and nylon products. Its main production is nitrogen fertilizer, i.e., ammonium nitrate. It will produce 70,000 tons of it per year.

Soviet specialists have shown that the low-quality Maritza Basin hard coal can be gasified for the purpose of producing fertilizer.

The production of synthetic fertilizer by the combine will facilitate the yearly fertilization of 5-10 million decares of tobacco, cotton, sugar-beet, and rice fields, as well as vegetable gardens and orchards. Fertilization increases

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production 30-50 percent on the average, thus the increased yearly agricultural production will amount to more than 8 billion leva worth. This means that the combine will be paid for within less than 5 years.

The combine's production of sulfuric acid already satisfies the needs of the Bulgarian chemical, metal, leather, and textile industries. Some of it is even exported in exchange for machinery and equipment.

To satisfy the needs of the combine, many new industries will be established. These will produce insulating materials, as well as fire-resistant and acid-resistant construction materials and special cloth. A special installation began operation in the fall of 1951 at the "Iskur" Factory. This installation will produce 1,500,000 asphalted paper bags, necessary for transporting ammonium nitrate. By the end of 1951, a total of 300,000 such bags will be produced.

The machine-repair plant of the combine consists of a foundry, forge shop, and lathe shop. In the future, it will produce and repair machinery not only for the combine and the power station, but also for the entire vicinity.

"Vulko Chervenkov" TETs

The "Vulko Chervenkov" TETs covers an area of about 250 decares. Its chimney is 100 meters high. Its machinery weighs 9,000 tons. The TETs uses low-quality Maritsa Basin hard coal in dust form. The boiler unit transforms 176 tons of water per hour into steam with a temperature of over 500 degrees centigrade and with an operating pressure of 110 atmospheres. The steam production of this unit can be compared to the capacity of 165 passenger-train locomotives. This steam, when transformed into power, can pull 160 trains together consisting of 7,200 loaded cars.

While other power stations use 2-3 kilograms of coal for the production of one kilowatt-hour of electric energy, this TETs uses only one kilogram of coal, but obtains 75 percent efficiency from it. The TETs will produce large quantities of steam for heating Dimitrovgrad with a population of 50,000. It will also produce 150 million kilowatt-hours of electric energy per year, which is half of the total power produced in Bulgaria during 1940. The TETs will be able to keep in operation 24 hours per day 12,000 weaving looms or light one million 25-watt lamps.

GRAPHICS MATERIAL AVAILABLE

Request for copies of, or further information on, the photographs described herein should be addressed to Graphics Register, CIA, by referring to report number and item number.

1. Location: Bulgaria, Khaskovo Okrug, Dimitrovgrad

Caption and Description: "The Stalin Chemical Combine"

Photograph Description: Size, 8 x 5 1/2 inches; good, pulp paper

Source: Geografiya, Sofia, No 3, 1951 - 1952, front cover

Repository of Source Document: IC

- 2 -

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2. Location: Bulgaria, Khaskovo Okrug, Dimitrovgrad
Caption and Description: "Installation 114 of the Stalin Chemical Combine"
Photograph Description: Size, 3 x 5 inches; fair; pulp paper
Source: Geografiya, Sofia, No 3, 1951 - 1952, page 1
Repository of Source Document: LC
3. Location: Bulgaria, Khaskovo Okrug, Dimitrovgrad
Caption and Description: "Large Stainless Steel Tanks at the Stalin Chemical Combine." The tanks hold thousands of cubic meters of gas, from which chemicals are produced
Photograph Description: Size, 3 x 5 inches; fair, pulp paper
Source: Geografiya, Sofia, No 3, 1951 - 1952, page 2
Repository of Source Document: LC
4. Location: Bulgaria, Khaskovo Okrug, Dimitrovgrad
Caption and Description: "A 50-Meter Tower in Which Chemical Fertilizer Is Produced." The tower is a part of the "Stalin" Chemical Combine
Photograph Description: Size, 3 x 5 inches; fair; pulp paper
Source: Geografiya, Sofia, No 3, 1951 - 1952, page 3
Repository of Source Document: LC

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- 3 -

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